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Chair: Ms. Mejía Vélez ..... (Colombia)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

Agenda item 66: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (*continued*)

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (*continued*) (A/C.3/71/L.47)

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (*continued*) (A/C.3/71/L.48/Rev.1)

Draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.47: "International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination"

1. **The Chair** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

2. **Mr. Pecsteen de Buytswerve** (Belgium), speaking also on behalf of Slovenia, read out oral revisions to the draft resolution. In paragraph 1, "*Welcomes*" should be replaced by "*Takes note of ...*" In paragraph 2, "*Welcomes...*" should be replaced by "*Also takes note of ...*". In paragraph 3, "in 2015," should be inserted after "Recalls the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention".

3. The draft resolution addressed several elements that were important to ensure the effective implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. A new element was the invitation to the Chair of that Committee to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly on an annual basis. The consensus which the text enjoyed reflected the understanding of the crucial role of the Convention and the Committee in joint efforts to fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

4. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Lichtenstein, Madagascar, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zambia had joined the sponsors.

5. *Draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.47, as orally revised, was adopted.*

Draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.48/Rev.1: A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action"

6. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee), presenting a statement of programme budget implications in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, said that under the terms of paragraph 11 of A/C.3/71/L.48/Rev.1, the Assembly would request that the Secretary-General and the Office of the High Commissioner to provide the resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandates of the four follow-up mechanisms for the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action: the inter-governmental working group on the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action; the working group of experts on people of African descent; the group of independent eminent experts on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action; and the Ad Hoc Committee on the elaboration of complementary standards of the Human Rights Council.

7. Experts must be present in sessions of those mechanisms to provide advice on the specific issues under discussion, and to assist in deliberations and in the adoption of action-oriented recommendations. Beginning in 2017, additional recurrent resources would be required for the travel of five experts, including one Human Rights Council special procedures mandate holder, for two working days for each annual session of the four follow-up mechanisms listed above.

8. The recurrent requirements for those activities would be included in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019. Accordingly, the adoption of draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.48/Rev.1 would not give rise to programme budget implications for the biennium 2016-2017.

9. **Ms. Chartsuwan** (Thailand), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introducing draft

resolution A/C.3/71/L.48/Rev.1, said that in paragraph 22, "previous" should be inserted before "invitation" in the first line, which should read, "Reiterates its previous invitation to the Special Rapporteur ...".

10. It was apparent that there was a general realization of the importance and urgency of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The alarming resurgence and persistence of those scourges was leading to deepening social and economic inequalities worldwide.

11. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that the Russian Federation had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

12. **Ms. Shilo** (Israel) said that Israel and many other countries had gathered in Durban in 2001 at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance with the hope of achieving an outcome dedicated to combatting the scourge of racism. The participants had expected to create a meaningful, depoliticized and effective instrument in the collective, global fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance.

13. Unfortunately, that important goal had not been achieved as the conference had been hijacked by a small group of countries that had come solely to delegitimize, demonize and defame the State of Israel. In those unfortunate circumstances, Israel had withdrawn from the Durban conference in 2001 and had participated in neither the 2009 Review Conference nor in the 2011 high level meeting to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

14. Israel condemned all forms of racial discrimination. The Government had maintained a consistent policy of prohibiting such discrimination and had taken measures to uphold the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination since its ratification in 1979. Israel had fought against racism throughout its history and remained committed to that important goal.

15. Her country was leaving the door open and would be happy to cooperate in a non-politicized manner to reach a new understanding in the future. It was very unfortunate that a conference intended to promote tolerance had become a forum of malicious intent. Israel could not therefore join the consensus on the draft resolution, and called for a vote against it.

16. **Mr. Kollar** (Slovakia), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that the European Union remained fully committed to the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance including its contemporary forms, as well as to the promotion and protection of human rights for all without discrimination on any grounds. The European Union shared the deep concern that despite many efforts, the objective of eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance had not yet been attained.

17. Racism was a global scourge that affected every country and region. It should be tackled through balanced, comprehensive and effective measures at the national, regional and international levels in its original and contemporary forms, including those related to extremist ideologies such as neo-Nazism. Those measures should include in particular the ratification and full implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the universal foundation for efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate racism. The European Union remained firmly committed to the primary objectives and commitments undertaken at Durban in 2001 to combat and eradicate all manifestations of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance.

18. The European Union had put forward proposals to reaffirm that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was and should remain the basis of all efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate racism. There was neither agreement nor evidence that the Convention had gaps or that it failed to address contemporary forms of racism. Second, the proliferation and duplication of follow-up mechanisms and processes for the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action must be avoided, and therefore, the Group of Independent Eminent Experts and Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination must be revitalized. Alternatively, a request should be made for the elaboration of a multi-year programme of activities. Resources should be primarily devoted to supporting concrete measures to fight against racism and all forms of discrimination on the ground. Lastly, the language of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action must be correctly reflected, including its paragraphs 157 and 158.

19. It was regrettable that the proposals of the European Union could not have been taken into consideration or reflected in the draft resolution currently under consideration; only minor suggestions had been included. It was similarly regrettable that the draft resolution had shifted further from the objectives stated above compared to the draft resolution of 2015.

The global fight against racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance was an issue that concerned all and on which the international community must be united. The victims deserved better than words, meetings and processes: they deserved concrete action. The European Union would therefore not be supporting the draft resolution.

20. **Ms. Brooke** (United States of America) said that the United States of America was firmly committed to combatting racism and racial discrimination, a commitment that was rooted in the saddest chapters of its history and reflected in its most cherished values. Despite progress made, fighting racism remained an ongoing challenge and her country would continue to work with civil society, international mechanisms, and all nations of goodwill to combat racism and racial discrimination. It would continue to implement the comprehensive International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which constituted the most relevant international framework to combat all forms of racial discrimination. The United States would also continue to participate in and raise the profile of the International Decade for People of African Descent. Her country remained deeply concerned about speech that advocated national, racial or religious hatred. The best antidote to offensive speech was not bans or punishments but rather a combination of three key elements: robust legal protections against discrimination and hate crimes; proactive government outreach to racial and religious communities; and the vigorous protection of freedom of expression, both online and offline.

21. The United States of America regretted that it could not support the draft resolution on such an important topic owing to a number of factors. Its concerns about the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome of the Durban review conference were well-known. The draft resolution before the Committee served as a vehicle to prolong the divisions caused by the Durban Conference and its follow-up rather than providing a comprehensive and inclusive way forward for the international community to combat the scourge of racism and racial discrimination.

22. Lastly, her delegation underscored its concerns about the additional costs the draft resolution would impose on the regular budget of the United Nations, particularly through the request for the reactivation of the activities of the group of independent eminent experts. In view of the significant constraints on the regular budget of the United Nations and the limited ability of its Member States to provide an increase in resources, the Committee must carefully consider the implications of such requests before making them. For those reasons, the United States could not support the draft resolution.

23. **Mr. Qassem Agha** (Syrian Arab Republic), recalled that Israel had not been invited to participate in the 2001 World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance; it was therefore no surprise that Israel had requested a vote on the draft resolution.

24. Israel was an occupying Power that had been established on the basis of ever-deepening racial discrimination. Since its seizure of the occupied Syria Golan and the Occupied Palestinian Territory in 1967, Israel had perpetrated the most heinous crimes against the Palestinian people and it was now constructing an apartheid wall with a view to expelling the Palestinian people from its land — a land for which so much Palestinian blood had been shed. His delegation would therefore vote in favour of the draft resolution.

25. *At the request of the representative of Israel, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.48/Rev.1.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad

and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Canada, Czechia, France, Germany, Israel, Marshall Islands, Palau, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Ukraine.

26. *Draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.48/Rev.1 was adopted by 123 votes to 10, with 44 abstentions.*

27. **The Chair** suggested that, in accordance with General Assembly decision 55/488, the Committee should take note of the following documents: the note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Special Rapporteur entitled "Combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action" (A/71/301) and the note by the Secretariat on the latest developments with regard to the Group of independent eminent experts on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/71/288).

28. *It was so decided.*

Agenda item 68: Promotion and protection of human rights (*continued*)

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments (*continued*) (A/C.3/71/L.19/Rev.1)

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (*continued*) (A/C.3/71/L.40/Rev.1 and A/C.3/71/L.41/Rev.1)

Draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.19/Rev.1: Human rights treaty body system

29. **The Chair** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

30. **Mr. Gunnarsson** (Iceland), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.19/Rev.1, said that the text combined two resolutions traditionally submitted by the Nordic countries on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the human rights covenants, and went further by addressing the treaty body system as a whole, continuing the effort to ensure coherence in the approach to the system. It also took note of the information provided in the report of the Secretary-General on the Status of the human rights treaty body system, encouraging all involved to further the implementation of General Assembly resolution 68/268, adopted in 2014, on strengthening the human rights treaty body system.

31. Resolution 68/268 had been an important step to strengthen the treaty body system, which faced significant challenges. That resolution had addressed critical elements of the reporting process and had put in place efficiency measures that had reduced the cost of meeting time for some treaty bodies by up to 45 per cent. At the same time, it provided for an evidence-based, realistic and justifiable allocation of meeting time for the treaty bodies, which had been increased by almost 30 per cent. Finally, it provided for a new, dedicated capacity-building component to support State party reporting.

32. Important information on those measurable achievements was being received for the first time as requested in resolution 68/268. Importantly, the draft resolution being considered only took note of that information but did not address its individual elements, in line with the spirit of resolution 68/268, in particular its paragraphs 27 and 28, which clearly stated that resource requirements based on that resolution should be submitted in line with established budgetary procedures and included in the future biennial programme budget for the human rights treaty body system.

33. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Albania, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, and Ukraine had joined the sponsors.

34. *At the request of the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.19/Rev.1.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela Bolivarian Republic of, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Lao People's Democratic Republic, Syrian Arab Republic.

35. *Draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.19/Rev.1 was adopted by 164 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.*

36. **Mr. Mahidi** (Austria) said that he would be interested to know why it had been necessary to vote on the resolution.

37. **Mr. Thórsson** (Iceland) expressed his surprise and deep regret that a vote had been called for. During the informal consultations conducted by his delegation only positive comments had been made on the text and the delegation of Syria had not proposed any deletions or indicated that it was in any way dissatisfied with the text. The delegation of Syria was currently saying that it had problems with some of the sponsors, which was unacceptable when it had not raised any concerns previously.

38. **Mr. Qassem Agha** (Syrian Arab Republic), speaking on a point of order, said that his delegation had not attended any informal consultations on the resolution.

Draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.40/Rev.1: The role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights

39. **Ms. da Costa** (Human Rights Officer, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)) said that OHCHR had, at the current session, again transmitted to the General Assembly the Secretary-General's report to the Human Rights Council, instead of the specific report which had been requested in General Assembly resolutions 67/163 and 69/168, which was to provide details of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions on the role of the ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights instruments in the promotion and protection of human rights. The most recent report of the Secretary-General to the Human Rights Council, document A/HRC/33/33, contained a comprehensive account of the support provided by OHCHR to all national human rights institutions, including 26 ombudsperson institutions. If draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.40/Rev.1 was adopted, however, the Secretariat would comply, at the seventy-second session of the General Assembly, with its obligation to submit the requested report. Lastly, relevant sponsors of resolutions on national human rights institutions should ensure greater coherence in future reporting to inter-governmental bodies, and in particular should report more frequently on national human rights institutions.

40. **The Chair** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

41. **Ms. Moutchou** (Morocco), introducing the draft resolution, said that, unlike the resolutions adopted at the last two sessions of the General Assembly, A/C.3/71/L.40/Rev.1 was purely procedural, and was designed to address the matter of the missing report on the implementation of the previous two resolutions. At the current and sixty-ninth sessions notes transmitting the reports of the Secretary-General to the Human Rights Council on national human rights institutions had been submitted to the Committee in lieu of reports specifically on follow-up to the resolutions adopted at the sixty-seventh and sixty-ninth sessions.

42. Her delegation appreciated the explanations offered by OHCHR, its cooperation throughout the discussions on the draft resolution, its understanding of her delegation's concerns and its willingness to resolve the issue by presenting the requested report at the next session of the General Assembly in accordance with the current draft resolution. The promised report would undoubtedly help to enrich the next substantive resolution, which would be presented in 2017, with pertinent recommendations. Her delegation intended to re-establish, as from the next session of the General Assembly, the biannual nature of the resolution, as well as the longstanding practice of issuing it at the same time as the resolutions on national human rights institutions.

43. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, France, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Zambia had joined the sponsors.

44. *Draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.40/Rev.1 was adopted.*

Draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.41/Rev.1: Missing persons

45. **The Chair** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

46. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Ukraine, United States of America and Venezuela had joined the sponsors.

47. *Draft resolution A/C.3/71/L.41/Rev.1 was adopted.*

48. **Ms. Grigoryan** (Armenia) said that her delegation had once again joined the sponsors of the draft resolution in view of the importance her Government attached to the fate of missing persons. However, from a practical humanitarian perspective, it was crucial that all parties to conflicts should fully cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross as part of a comprehensive, inclusive and holistic approach to establishing the fate of missing persons.

49. **The Chair** suggested that the Committee should take note, in accordance with General Assembly decision 55/488, of the following documents: under sub-item 68(a), the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/71/289), the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/71/272), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies (A/71/270) and the note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the Secretary-General on the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/71/268); under sub-item 68 (b), the report of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (A/71/56), the report of the Secretary-General on the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (A/71/278), the note by the Secretariat on the report of the Secretary-General on the right to development (A/71/319), the report of the Secretary-General on the promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants (A/71/284), the report of the Secretary-General on missing persons (A/71/299), the report of the Secretary-General towards the full realization of an inclusive and accessible United Nations for person with disabilities (A/71/344 and Corr.1), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/71/285), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special

Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/71/279), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/71/281), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context (A/71/310), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation (A/71/302), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (A/71/348), the note by the SecretaryImplementation of human rights instruments-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (A/71/567), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (A/71/305), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/71/304), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism (A/71/255), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/71/291), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association (A/71/385), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity (A/71/280), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/71/358), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights (A/71/317), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/71/384), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities (A/71/314) and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues (A/71/254); and under sub-item 68 (c), the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/71/308), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (A/71/554), the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/71/361) and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus (A/71/394).

50. *It was so decided.*

The meeting rose at 4.25 p.m.